Daily & Eagle AT PETERSBURG.

A Night Assault, March 25, 1865.

THE STONEWALL JACKSON CORPS

It Storms the Union Forts-The Last Offensive Movement of Lee's Army-Decisive Failure and Dire Disaster for the Confederate Forces.

The night sortie by the Confederates under Gen. John B. Gordon on the lines of the Ninth corps, at Potersburg, March 25, 1845 twenty-five years ago-gave the Army of the Potomac its fire complete surprise. The famous flank "covernents of Stonowall Jackson on the Poninsula and at Chancellorsville bad been kaked upon by the Union commanders as among the possibilities of the situation, and were in a measure provided for. At least they were not surprises. The same may be said of Gan. Longstreet's bold and well

migh successful assault on Gen. Sickles' line at Gettysmovement of Gor weak through Grant's lines of vestment along the had not been an the Union camps until the sleening trench gitarus on

GER, JOHN E. GORDON. Bearly a mile of the lines were aroused by the sounds of attack, and awoke to find their own guns turned upon them and the cold steel of a daring enemy

In an interview with some of his old antagonists Gen. John B. Gordon, who at this crisis came to the front as a successor to "Stonethere remained of it, had come under Gordon's leadership, told how he had two conferences with Les early in March, and at these conferences it was decided to make a night sortie on Grant's lines at Fort Stedman, on Hare's Hill, in front of Petersburg.

STORMING UNION BATTERIES.

The point selected for the bold enterprise. was where the opposing lines were very close, on the east of the city, where Bennrogard and Hancock had struggled for the mastery in June, 1864. Fort Stedman was a bastioned earthwork, with outside batteries, and stood on a salient elevation known as Hare's Hill. It was the site of the mansion of Col. Ottway P. Hare, of the Confederate service. The works themselves were located in a fine grove of onice that surrounded the mansion, now destroyed, but the surface around the grove on all sides was clear and in the main suitable



INTERIOR OF PORT STROMAN.

for maneavering large bodies of men. The ly from Petersburg past Hare's Hill, crossing both the Confederate and the Union lines. It seemed perfectly femilia for the Confederates into this space and add strength to it as it should move down the Union lines toward make a breach in the Union works. This The storming party moved up confidently,

each of the rear forts, who, claiming to be Federals, might pass through the Federal reserves and take possession of the rear line of forts as if ordered to do so by the Federal commander; next to press with his whole force to the year of Grant's main line and force him out of his trenches, destroy his pontoons cut his telegraph wires and press

Stedman were not, with one exception, in the rear. One high fortified extery stood on the bluff near the Court House read in rear of Stedman. On the Union left of Stedman, in the direction Gordon proposed to move his force as soon as he had opened a breach, was Fort Haddell, and on the Union right of Fort Stedman was Battery Nine, an inclosed work mounting two gum and also a mortar bat Still to the right of Battery Nine morturs. Fort Stedman proper had four guns in position, and listtery Ten, adjoining,



THESE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF TH

had two. Fort Haskell had four guns and kell and Stedman, hast cohern mortars. All of these pieces commanded the space between the lines where Gordon proposed to push through. A brigade of infantry, the Third brigade, First division, Nmin corps, com manded by Gen. N. B. McLaughlen, garrisoned the line from Fort Haskell to Batters Nine. The command at the time of the attuck numbered 1,800 men, and the space our ered by the ranks was over a mile in extent Beside the trench guard and garrison steadily aintained, there was a picket line in front of the entire space which was kept up day and night. The Second and First brigades of the First division performed similar duty on the line to the right and left, respectively, of the Third brigade. Gen. O. B. Willess comided the First division and Gen. John G. Parke the corps. The reserves to this line sted of six regiments under Gen. John F. Hartranft, constituting the Third divi-

sion. They were stationed about one mile in the rear and covered a space of four miles. The distance from Fort Stedman, where the first blow was to be strack, to the Contederate salient (Colquitt's), where Gordon was to stort his storming parties, was sixty

front of Willrox's division it was difficult for

been secured by a clover stratagem. the previous sum Gen. Grant had issued an order permitting Confederate deserters to bring in their guns -for which they were paid by the a common thing for

GEN. O. B. WILLCOX. o give themselves up, guns in hand, to the Inion pickets. During this night of March 94-25th saveral bona fide desertors came in and they were followed by some desparate men, who approached the Union pickets estensibly to surrender. These pickets occupied de-tached posts, and from three to five men were In each pit. The pretended deserters soon made prisoners of nearly all of the pickets on the line of the Third brigade, and then this unwelcome menace to Gordon's enterprise was removed. Behind the pickets were the guards in the trenches! When Gordon's men began hewing at the abatis obstructions on the Confederate side, the guard at Fort Stedman called out, "What are you doing there, Johnnyr" "All right, 'Yank,' only picking corn."

Gordon's storming parties were huddled In the rifle pits of the Union picket lines, and on a signal, which followed this discovery they rushed over the narrow space and over powered the trench guards of the breastworks adjoining Fort Stedman and captured Battery Ten. The trench guards here belonged to the Fourteenth New York heavy artillery, which garrisoned also Fort Stedman and Fort Haskell. The men were nearly all asleep, although the guard and guard reliefs were at the guard house. The commandant, Maj. George M. Randall, was in his tent, and being aroused with the news that the enemy was in the works he disnatched orders to have the men turned out and placed in the trenches.

When he left his tent he ran into the Con-

federates and was made prisoner, and the men along the works were seized whileasleen in their huts. The commander of the guns in Battery Ten, Lieut. Nye, Fourteenth Massachusetts battery, rushed to the defense of his pieces and was killed. Some of the men of 'Owing to the irregularity of the line of the Fourteenth New York opened the guns breastworks connecting these forts, the guns of Fort Stedman, and gave the essailants canister in their faces, but in a very few minutes the Confederates swarmed on the works and the Fourteenth men retired, leaving about two hundred prisoners behind. The couple of brigades started from Steiman to guns of these batteries, now in Gordon's move down on Haskell to strike it in the rear bands, were opened on Batteries Nine, Elever and Twelve and on Fort Haskell, and the sound gave the first general alarm on the line. Promptly, now, these storming parties of about one hundred each moved out of the Confederate works and passing inside of the Union picket pits separated for the desperate work of the hour, the capture of the butteries bearing on Stedman, namely, Fort Haskell, Battery Nine and the fortified battery in rear of Stedman. Also a long line of skirmishers spread out to the rear and set out for the interior lines. Some of these reached the United States military railroad running from City Point along the line of Union camps. Here they cut the telegraph wires. In the darkness there was a running to and fro of aids and orderlies, and one after another these rushed toward Fort Stedman and fell into the hands of the enemy. The communder of the brie ade, Gen. McLaughlen, bud been aroused and making his way to the front, reached Fort Haskell just as the assault on that work

had been repulsed. The storming party detailed to silence Fort Haskell had been provided with a guide to lead it to the rear of the work, but owing to the changed appearance of things on the nd caused by the cutting away of trees, and the fact that an old line of trenches in front of the main line led him to suppose was inside of the Union works, the party adcancel to the front of the fort and ran into the ready guns and inuskets of the garrison. The alarm that was caused by the sound of chopping on the Confederate abatis had been taken seriously by the trench guard hero, and the garrison had been awakened and

A BLOODY SET BACK

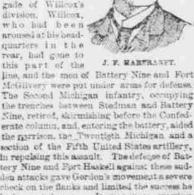
Gen. Gorden provided for, and his plan, ap- the commander urging his men in whispers, and just as they reached the abotic they mat To take Fort Stedman by direct asscult at the volley prepared for just such emergennight, then send a separate body of men to cies. The volley was repeated, and then all Finally some of the riflemen on the flank facing Fort Stedman began to distinguish in the uncertain light armed men moving past toward the rear. Some of them were shot down and others went on

Gen. McLaughlen was now told by the commandant at Haskell that the Confederntes had taken Fort Stedman. Her guns were already at work on reversed range and the men in Haskell could see the shells from there going into the camps of their own men. The ground between the two forts was occupied by the camps of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania (Round Heads) and the Twenty-ninth and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts. These men were now getting under arms and McLaughles passed along their trenches, ordering the captains to move up towards Stedman.

When the right of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania was reached it was found under ms, led by Lieut, Col. J. H. Pentecost, McLaughlen rushed on into the melee at Stedman, and Pentecost fell in trying to go forward to drive out the assaliants. The Twenty-ninth and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts charged on the batteries held by the Confederates and recovered Battery Eleven, but were soon driven out by overwhelming odds, These troops then retired from the trenches and formed lines facing the Confederates.

6500

man. The storming party sent against Batto Stedman for recolumn set out along the Union trenches between these points. The line here was hold by the Second brigade of Willcox's division. Willcox, who had been srouselathis head-quarters in the rear, had gone to



McGlivery were put under arms for defense. The Second Michigan infantry, occupying the trenches between Stedman and Battery Nine, retired, skirmishing before the Confed erate column, and, entering the battery, aided the parrison, the Twentieth Michigan and a section of the Fifth United States artillery, in repulsing this assault. The defense of But-tery Nine and Port Haskell against these sudden attacks gave Gordon's movement a severe check on the flanks and limited the success he had counted upon. It was now growing light. He had not slienced the Union guns that swept the space between the lines where he intended to move out his mair, force, and he had not made a point in se rear. The column sent to the rear to secure the buttery had been misguided, and, having made a halt to get their hearings, soon found themselves onfronted by an opposing force. The Seven senth Michigan, on duty at Willicox's headquarters, had been led by Maj. Mathews toward the scene of the figuring, and began skirmishing with the Confederates, who haltsi and made no further attempt. Many of the Fourteenth men from Fort Steiman and some from the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, the rear battery and formed a line and opened

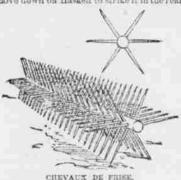
The Third division, under Gen. Hartrauft, the Confederates to make any movement to I had been ordered out by Gen. Parke, and the I them,"-Washington Post.

their works without attracting attention, and | Two Hundreith Pennsylvania, being near the the silence of the Court House road, advanced and engaged the Union pickets had Confederates, whose skirmishers were advancing down this road. Other regiments of this division were brought up under cover of ravines that ran parallel with the works, and by daylight the whole command of six regiients was on the scene. It was now plain that Gordon's surprises had secured no more than Fort Steelman, Batteries Ten, Eleven and Twelve, and about three-quarters of a mile of infantry breastworks connecting and

adjoining these works.

His force of two divisions, under Gens. M. W. Ransom and Phil Cook, was massed in and around Fort Stedman, with skirmishers out toward the rear Union works. Two assaults on flanking forts had been repulsed, and the third, against the rear battery, had been checked before the assailants reached within rifle shot of the work. The field of the fighting was a series of knolls with . wide open space in the rear, extending about half mile and terminating in a binff fifteen or twenty feet high. From the bluff the land was open and generally level for a mile to the

could be watched from the Union rear, and as soon as the Confederate positions could be made out by the Union communders, the reserve batteries opened on the enemy in the breach, and infantry was ordered up to all the weak points where the assaiiants would be likely to attempt an advance. From the main Confederate positions, also, the view was unobstructed, and the combat about to take place was thus witnessed by thousands of both armies, standing at their guns as idle spectators. In addition to the forces in the breach with Gordon, two divisions from the corps of Longstreet and A. P. Hill had been placed in position in front of the Union line to the left of the breach, in order to join Gordon's men, who expected to sweep down and roll up Grant's line toward the Norfolk railroad. A detachment of cavairy was also in the vicinity with orders to gallop down the river road toward City Point and raid the depots, landings and bridges the moment the storming parties had silenced the batteries commanding the road. The next step in Gordon's plan was to form on the space he held and move toward the Union left, taking on the way Fort Haskell, which his storming party had not silenced. This work had three guns on the north face, having a range on all the ground between it and Fort Stedman. of Haskell could not sweep the rear of the breastworks beyond the distance of about fifty vards. The Confederates therefore used these works as a cover, and a column of a



The infantry and the batteries drawn up along the bliffs in the rear were able to do some execution by firing on this column in the flank. However, they reached the slope leading up to the fort, and in the face of canister from one gun of the Third New Jersey battery they pushed up within hall and summoned the fort to surrender. A storm of shells was pouring down on Haskell from the regular Confederate batteries, and the para-pet facing Fort Stedman, and against which the assault was simed, was exposed to this fire from the rear. The commandant of Fort Haskell, Mai, C. H. Houghton, of the Fourteenth New York heavy artillery, had been struck down at this parapet while standing by his colors. The commander of the bat-tery, Maj. Caristian Wosener, bravely stood by the gun that commanded the strip of breastwork along which the Confederates were advancing, and for an answer to the summons to surrender he sent a charge of canlster that struck the foremost of the column at Fourteenth heavy artillery, sided by some of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania, who had left the outside of the breastworks and come into the fort, stood to the parapets and opened with musicate. The Confederates sed up until they were within a few steps of the ditch, and then moved around to the

rear, where they were more sheltered, The attempt on Fort Haskell by the rear was repeated twice with no success, and as a similar movement on Battery Nine had failed. Gordon's men found themselves becomed in times a galling fire from batteries much nearer to them now than when they occupied their own lines. As Gordon stated in his narration, the nurdest part was yet before him. It was daylight, and all the opcover of darkness, was co The artillery on both side cannonade, the Union gues drawn up around the breach sponded with Gen, Lee, and but the re-enforcements that had been promised him were not forthcoming as his men to retire. This they attempts a storm of bullets, shells and grape. they were retreating some troops of the Third brigade advanced to Fort Stedman and planted a flag on the works and received a number of prisoners. Gen. Hartranft advanced his division, deployed across the plain, with troops of the Second and Third brigades. of Willeax's division formed on either flank, This into covered the gap and swept up to the trenches, capturing several hundred Con-federates, who now miningly laid down their arms. Nearly 2,50 prisoners and several battle flars fell into the hands of the Ninth corps. The loss of the corps was about 500 killed and wounded and the same number missing. The missing were the captured pickets and the garrison of the trenches and batteries, who had been sened at the first stroke, before daylight. Some of them had been taken while asleep.
Groups L. Killier.

The Role in Papa's Hair. He was a small boy, with all a small boy's inability to reason properly and with a profound admiration of his father, which extended even to a respectful attitude toward the bald spot which was beginning to be apparent on the paternal head. It was with a desire to imitate this manly adornment that he one day possessed himself of a pair of scissors and proceeded to out off such stray locks of his back hair as he was able to get

This self barbering did not prove especially pleasing to his mother, who reproved him for his misdeeds with a good cal of emphasis.

"I don't know what I shall do to you." she said. "You knew that it would make me feel had to have you out your hair off that way."

"Why, mamma," he retorted, with the unanswerable logic of his years, "you never scold paps for having a hole in his hair."-Boston Courier.

Both Pretty Bad. "Blykens is an exceedingly extrava-

and. he paid for his house?"

"Well, I never could make up my mind which were the most extravagant, his expenditures or his storys about

BATTLES AT MOBILE.

QUARTER CENTENARY OF ITS CAP-TURE BY CANBY'S MEN.

How Spanish Fort and Blakely Fell. "Can't You Send a Force of Negroes with Axes?"-Fight in Mobile Bay in 1884-Farragut.

The 12th of April, this year, is the twentyfifth anniversary of the day the national forces entered Mobile, the last Confederate stronghold that was surrendered.

On the bay side the mouths of the Mobile, Tensas and Apalachee rivers were protected by obstructions. Forts Huger and Tracy vere built on the Apalachee, and ten batteries covered Spanish river channel. Besides all these, long lines of piles were driven into the bay neross the channel, leaving narrow spenings for the blockade runners, for Mobile was a famous blockade running port.

At the entrance from the sea to Mobile Bay were two old United States forts, Morgan and Gaines. The Confederates had seized them in 1861. Fort Gaines was on Little Dauphi Island, west of Fort Gaines, and covering Grants Pass, while Fort Morgan was on Mobile Point. Torpedoes were here planted cross the channel. On the land side ere three lines of fortifications.

to the summer of 1864 the Mobile blockade runners had their own way mostly. May 11, 1864, however, Gen. E. R. S. Canby was appointed to the command of the mili-tary division of West Mississippi. That summer, Aug. 5. Mobile was attacked for the first time during the war. Admiral Farragut, commander of the west gulf squadron, opened fire on Fort Gaines. Aug. 3, Gen. Gordon Granger landes a force of 1,500 Union infantry on Dauphin Island.

Aug. 4, 1864, Gordon Granger's men, pro-tected by Farragut's fleet, marched up Dauphin Island to within half a mile of Fort Guines. There they intrenched themselves and waited till next day, Aug. 5. It was on the morning of Aug. 5 that the historic scen of Farragut steaming up Mobile Bay lashed to the rigging of his flagship, the Hartford, was enacted. The leading ship of the attack-ing squadron was the Tecumsch. Steaming the bay she struck a torpede and went t the bottom with her captain and 120 of her rew. Then the flagship Hartford, with the admiral on board, took the lead. The two forts, Gaines and Morgan, played on the fleet with a withering fire.

The Hartford passed Fort Morgan. The Confederate ram Tennossee, believed to be invincible, hore down directly upon the Hartford. The other Union gunboats at-tacked the Tennessee on all side. There was a desperate fight that lasted two hours. At last the ram was disabled by Union shot and shell, and surrendered with her crew and officers, 100 in all. Aug. 8 Fort passed into the hands of the Union force, Aug. 22 Fort Morgan was surrendered after a general bombardment by sea and land. Then Mobile was

won on the sea side. There was no more blockede running. Nothing of importance was atmpted against Mobile further Then offensive the land side bemunds, those of A.

J. Smith, Gordon Granger and Gen, Steele, 45,000 men in all, were gathered for the attack.

One of the most formidable of Mobile's fortifications was Spanish Fort, on the east shore. The Union attack wes made on Sperich Fort. Mobile was garrisoned at this time by 9,000 men. Gen. D. H. Maury, Confederate nder of the department of the Gulf, was in the city. Spanish Fort was two miles long, and was seven miles east of Mobile. The Union troops laid sieze to it March 27 A. J. Smith on the right, Granger on the left.

Spanish Fort was commanded by Gen. Othson. Gens Holtzelaw and Ector were with mous as his record as a lawyer, a politician countered in battle line. Union authorities him. The slege lasted thirteen days, being or a soldier. He were that left eyelid in say Forrest had 5,000 men; in the "Camhim. The siege lasted thirteen days, being carried on by regular approaches. April 4 there was a general bombardment. April 5 score and ten years, but in his old age he de-Gen. Gibson telegraphed to Maury in the chief to conform with the generally prevail-city: "Can't you take a look at the situation ing ocular style and called in a surgeon. to-morrow? Can't you send me the detachment belonging to Ector and Holtzclaw! I can make good soldiers of the negroes."

Gen. Canby had fixed April 9 for the general assault. At the same time he ordered Granger and Smith, if any good opportunity for assault occurred April 8, to take advantage of it. Gen. Carr followed out the instruction to assault if a good opportunity offered on the 8th. Carr on the extreme Union right, opposite Ector's brigade. After 6 o'clock p. m. he attacked Ector's brigade in flank, and after a fierce hand to hand fight gained a portion of the parapet of Spanish Fort. The Confederates were surprised by the hold and sudden attack. Carr's men sulvanced from nit to Gen, Gibson suddenly and silently evacnated the works in the dusk, with a portion

of his garrison, and crossed the Apalachee. Canby's men captured with Spanish Fort 50 guns and 500 prisoners. April 9, 1865, the same day that Lee surrendered to Grant at



Gen. Steele's command had reached Pensacols from the south west March 19. It was mmediately to cut the railread from Montgomery to Mobile, and to capture Montgon ery if possible. After destroying a portion of the railroad about Pollard, Steele marched to Mobile, arriving the last of March. His force of 13,000 invested Fort Blakely, on the east bank of the Apalachee, five miles above Spanish Fort, on the 2d of April.

Fort Blakely was opposite the mouth of the Tensas. After the capture of Spanish Fort, April 9, the whole Union army went to It fell by an assault in which the negro troops especially distinguished them-salves April 9. The garrison, 3,425 men, with forty guns, was captured. April 11 the Cones evacuated Forts Huger and Tracy, and Maury, with 5,000 men, evacuated Mo-April 12 Mobile was formally surrendered to Gen. Granger by Mayor Sl-

ELIEA ARCHARD COVERN NIGHT DOCTORS

The Recent Grave Robbery Case at New Albany, Ind.

Indiana has another sensation in the ghoulish line. The last from that state to thrill gant man," said Mrs. Jones to her hus- the country was the exhuming of the body of Gen. Harrison's father and the shocking 'Has he been telling you how much discovery of it in a medical college by the sen-now president of the United States. But in the recent case the usual process was reversed; one resurrectionist was shot dead and three captured, while a fifth escaped to Londsville, Ky., by making the best time on

recent record. The circumstances were very peculiar; and if the doctors had intended to be caugus they could hardly have managed it more to the purpose. The party consisted of three Louisville white men and two or three colored mene of these Dr. W. Edward Grant and Dr. J. T. Blackburn and one colored

Twenty-five Years Ago.

IN ALABAMA AND GEORGIA,

Minty and His Men-Gallant Capture of Selma-Then Montyomery Falls-Brave Confederate Befouse of Fort Tyler-Croxton's Rapid Eide.

mems but a year and a day since the glad some returning of the boys after the figh was over, yet this spring of 1800 brings the century auniversary of the closing events of that great war.

Palnce Car company, of Chicago, where he died, had been brought to his old home at One of the most important of those closing events was the Union raid through Alabama New Albany by his friends, and buried in what is known as the North cemetery. He was a man of magnificent physique, which, per-haps caused the resurrectionists to violate only of paupers and friendless people. Ed-ward Pearce, a policementic New Albany, was to command all of Sherman's cavalry, less prominent than Mr. Johnson, but very the winter of 1865. Grant ordered Thomas ng his last illness (consumption) he often expressed a horror of grave robbers, and re-

nested that extra procautions should be taken. They were buried near together on a Sunday afternoon, and the next day Dr. Black-burn took a careful observation of the cometery. He asked William Dubbs, a Ind living near by, to point out the graves, and with by, to point out the graves, and with what seems incredible folly, gave him a hint of their intentions and a small bribe, promising more if they succeeded. The lad or informed the authorities, and that night a guard of five men was set, including two brothers of Johnson and a devoted friend of

man are in the costody of the Indiana offi-

and the third white man and a negro (if there

dently what skilled resurrectionists call "guy

blokes"—that is, they knew nothing about the technique of the business, went at it in the most awkward way possible plained the other of grave robbing at the "Ver start and

took a citizen of the offended town into their

confidence, thus insuring detection. It is gravely suggested in Louisville that the

Indiana court may acquit them on the ground

of temporary insanity.

Thomas Johnson, for many years a resident

of Louisville, and in the ticket department of

the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and

later provision superintendent of the Wagner

their usual rule, which is to obtain the corpses

popular. It is a very curious fact that dur-

was another) escaped. The doctors were evi-

cers, while George Brown, colored, is



Pearce, the destined victims At midnight, in the midst of a fearful storm, the robbers entered the cemetery and went straight to the graves.

"Throw up your hands and surrender!"
Such was the greeting they received.
George Brown, colored, drew a pistol, but before he could raise it there was a shot from one of the Johnson brothers and a load of buckshot went through Brown, killing him instantly. The two doctors and a colored man were taken. The driver of their vehicle and a third colored man escaped. All the captured were well armed, but as they had only stuck a spade into one of the graves a nice question arises as to whether they can be convicted of "descration." Tuesday morning found them in jail in New Albany, and their story widely known in Louisville; Tuesday noon found a mob collecting in New Albany and the medical men of both cities much disturbed over the accident. A little later the prisoners were taken to the Jeffer-sonville prison for safety, the matter of ball was arranged, the grand jury at New Albany found indictments for "desecration" and "conspiracy," and the usual legal battle began. J. H. BEADLE,

GEN. BUTLER'S BAD EYE.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's left eve has had Gen, Benjamin F. Butler's left eye has had orously towards Selina. Near Ebsnever nearly as much to do with making him fa-

The operation by which the caricaturists Can't you send a force of negroes with axes! and which restored the heauty and usefulness of the general's extraordinary optic, was performed recently at his home in Lowell Mass. It was no concern for his facial beauty that induced the nations to submit to the shears. He has borne a drooping appendage of flesh over his left eve since birth but as long as his right eye was intact be could see well enough to satisfy him.

But this useful organ grew tired with the

strain of seventy-one years and demanded aid from its comparatively sills brother. So a specialist was called in. He decided that the right eye was worn out, while the left was perfect in every respect, except the drooping lid. Enough of this would have to be removed to reduce it to normal size. When he appreciated the situation the general consented to an operation, which was successfully



performal. The lid was treated with cocains and the cutting was done with a surgeon's scissors. A piece of flesh one and a half inches long and an inch wide was taken away. The surgeon then brought the edges together and secured them with half a dozen stitches The effect was to pull the lower portion of the lid upward where the overhanging fold used to be, thms exposing the eveball to the light. The whole thing was over in fifteen minutes. The wound healed splendidly, and a perfect union of the edges was accomplished within a week. The right lid, which is beginning to droop will be operated on in a similar manner at __ early day.

A Truth Telling Bor. Neighbor-What did your mother my, Johnnie, when you told her I was very sick! Johnnie-O, the said she guessed you'd around all right, 'couse the good gener ally die young.-Exchange

All es Accept of Mediate. The Hon. William McGinty, the prominent Barlem contractor, was a prosperous and happy man a few short weeks ago



But his friends got all so many had jokes about his unfortunate name that his mi gave way stallbe has become a raving manian.

Great Sport. "Were wet in the White mountains "Yes. Had a good time."

"Is there any game in the mountains

"Oh, yes; we played tennis and bean bags all the time." - Harper's Bazur,

Gen. Jas. H. Wilson's Troopers,

To those who remember the civil war it

and Georgia by Gen. James H. Wilson's cavairy. Grant had sent Gen. Wilson west from Gen. E. R. S. Canby was conducting oper-

son, Stonemen to co-operate with Sherman in the Carolinas, Wilson to move Montgomery and Macon, and assist Canby by tearing dmitroying Confederate supplies in his rear. Wilson

horses till Marca int. On that day COL R R & MINTT. he left Chickson, Ala., on the Tennessee river, with his co mand, 13,000 men, three cavairy divisions, under Gens. Long. Upton and McCook. They took with them a ponteon train, a sup-ply train of 250 wagons and six latteres. They were prepared for a sixty day cam-paign. The three divisions moved by different routes to Elyton, Ala., reaching there March 30. The Confederate Gen. "Dick" Taylor was at Meridian, Miss., with an infantry corps and 7,000 cavalry under Forrest.

March 17 Wilson learned that Chalmers, of 850 feet long across the Alabama river at Set-Forrest's command, was approaching Tusca loss. Wilson thereupon detached Croxton's brigade and ordered it to advance rapidly to Tuscaloosa in advance of Chelmers and burn the bridges, stores and public buildings at that place. Then he was to rejoin the or mand at Seima. The main body meants moved rapidly through Elyton to Montevallo. As they mivanced Gen. Upton destroyed the Cahawba rolling mills and other iron works and valuable property. March 21 the main body reached Montavallo. A portion of Forrest's force had meantime appeared in the direction of Seima. Against this Upton was sent. The task now before Wilson was the

destruction of Forrest's cavalry, Upton reds out on the Selma road, Alexander's brigade leading. Soon a force of Confederates under Roddy was encountered. Alexander charged into this force and routed it. The Confederates retreated towards Handolph, but stopped and showed fight five miles south of Montevallo. They were attacked by Winslow's brigade and again routed, fifty of them being captured,

The Union main column now pushed on towards Seima. Forrest himself was in front, Gen. Croxton meantime was near Trion, engaged with W. H. H. Jackson's Confederate division, Cimbrars at Union was ordered to join Forrest, while Jackson, at Trion, was also endeavoring to join Forrest. Gen. Croxton had captured a Confederate courier near Trion with dispatches, which he at once sent to Wilson, revealing

the Confederate plans.
Wilson immediately sent McCook to join It Is Now the Better of the Two as the Croxton and hold back Jackson. Then he Result of an Operation. ut at 1,500. After an bour's bot fighting, Forrest was routed. His men broke runks and fled. They were pursued till dark. Three This light is called the battle Wilson's men.

At daylight, April 2, the Union troops re sumed the murch to Selins. At a crossreads six units from Selina Col. Minty's brigade of Long's command took a short route the Summerville road, and at 3 in the afteron, April 2, arrived in front of the Con federate works at Selma. Upton's command went by the Range Line and Burnsville roads Selms was formidably defended. An abatis extended in front for 400 yards; after that came a network of timber and wooden space was planted thickly with torpedoes. In the rear was a line of stochade five feet high with a ditch and earthworks. On the north south was the Alabania river. The east side



WILLSON'S MAID.

Gen. Wilson had obtained an accurate inomissing of the fortillostions. By 4 o'clock no was ready to take Solma by amount. Minty's brigade, dismounted, had formed in line half a mile from the works on the Summerville road. The skirmish line opened a strong fire. Under cover of this the possess corps, with area rushed forward and succeeded in making a breach in the stockade, which was

quickly captured.

Wilson himself their went forward with Long to the sizemish in and ordered the se-smit. This was one of the most brilliant of the minor exploits in our war history Long's communed, Minty in the advance, gained the struwagamon intended to convey the idea of stockards. The ditch before them was 6 feet fatness, the samefation of ideas with extreme deep and 15 heet wais. Beyond that was the fatness and own fed hogs being natural. But parapet of garth 6 to 8 feet high. Without corn fed system are so much a fact as corn an instant of wavering Long's troops crossed fed born. Oyster contraction in all the kays too with and elimited the paraget. At the top was Armstrong's brigade, 1,400 strong, truth sciences as the collivation of agricultural

Union troops had made the charge soccess quantities of finity ground cets meal, which fully under fire of sixteen field guait. The soexult was made by 1,750 mer. Gen. Long or absorbed by the puring shall fish, the result burself but it, at the need of his brigade constraint an experially fact and function system. himself load it, at the head of his brigade com-manders. Geo. Louis was severally wounded. St. Louis Globe Demograt.

So were Cala Miller, McCormick and Briggs

But meantime what was that sound of toult and fighting in the rear, where the Third Obio had been left to guard the horses! Chalmers had come up with his con and endeavored to force his way into the be requered city. He had attacked the Union rear guard vigorously. At the opening of the assemb the Confederates made an almost successful surtie from the works, but were driven back. They were striving to open the

way for Chalmers to come into the city.
Wilson had, however, been on the watch for this very movement. A bettery and a regiment were ordered quickly to the support of the Taird Chio and Chahners was driven

Before the assault Gen. Upton and asked and received permission to pentrate the swamp and turn Forrest's rgist. The movement was successfully accomplished, and Uptoo's men entered the works. Numbers of the Confederates made no attempt to escape, but threw down their arms, crying: "Don't fire any more. We are conscripts. For God's fire any more. We are conscripts. sales, Yants, don't butcher us all.

"Thus Selma fell, and with it the last impertant around of construction belonging to of Gen. Wilson, and the main purpose for accomplished," says "The Campaigus of Gen.

Lieut, Gun, Richard Tuylor, Confederate the fight becan, but got out of it quickly



Confederates had GEN. BOWELL CORR. ton bales, Wilson

April 6 a message came from Parrest re-questing an interview to agree on the ex-change of prisoners. The interview took place, but came to nothing. In the course of it, however, Wilson learned that Croxton, whom he had lost eight of, was at Bridgeville, forty miles southwest of Tuccalones, and had had a light there with Gen. Adams.

The Union troops built a postoon bridge ms, and the command crossed on it April 10. On the 12th the mayor of Montgomery surrendered the city to Cal. La Grange, whose brisgade was the advisce. The Confederate sol-diers noder Gen. Adams and already taken their leave, after burning 10,000 cotton bales.

Wilson had now more men and horses than when he started. His force at the beginning but been insufficiently mounted, but horses enough had been captured to give one to every man. Hundreds of able hodled negro man, floring from slavery, had joined the nd. These were immediately organized into regiments.



FORT TYLES.

Montgomery had been the first capital of the southern Confederacy. Now it surrend ed meekly to a Union brigade co Gen. Wilson burned here five steamboats several foundries and military engines, and

left the city April 14. The column separated. Gen, Upten passed through Mount Meiga to Columbus, Ga., on the Chattaboochee river, and assulted the works at night with 400 diamounted men, April 16. The place was captured with 1,200 prisoners, an arsenal, a large number of shops manufacturing Confederate arms and cloth-ing, and 15,000 bales of cotton. In the Chattahonchee river lay the Confederate rams destroyed. Fifteen locomotive engines and 200 cars were added to the mass of ruin.

Col. La Grange had taken his command along the milroud through Opelika to West

He reached it April 26. At West Point was a fort named for Gen. Tyler, who commanded the Confederate force here. Col. La Grange dismounted his cavalry for a charge. A discis surrounded Fora Tyler, too deep to cross. La Grange posted sharpshooters to pick off Confederates who should show themselves over the works and then were finished the charge was sounded and the mounted cavalrymen dushed into the forts, Gen. Trier was killed after a demorate decase of the fort. In Grange destroyed a large amount of stores and mored on wards Macon. Wilson's raid destroyed the last available resources of the Confederacy,

Wilson blesself arrived before Macon April 90 Thirteen miles from the city a flag of ce mes him from Sen Howell Cobb, as Macon, informing him-of the armistice between Sharman and Johnston. But before Wilson our the meaners Call White, of his

Cobb claimed that the capture of Macon during the equition was contrary to the number of war. Nevertheless, Wilson held him and four other Confederate generals prisbrigade foined Wilson at Macon. It had care tured Tuscalogea and marched 650 miles in tiniety days. It reached Macon May 1. April 23 Wilson received from Sherman official notification of the armstice.

HURS ARCHARD COUNTRY.

The squatters produced by other are free quently of unmixed delight, and the hierblie work of the instruments is accompanied by a bountiful dream. In other cases the natural One may struggle yet feel as pain. Another vill imagine that he is falling late an aliyes. Some will news; others will sing, laugh of event. The ameter appearing young ladies, who in their senses are demure as a parson recreates to knock the deutist into kingdons not besitated to embrace the operator.

A Plumber's Happy Secret.

A retired plumber time gives a point for the granumous railed of homeskeepers: "Just before returning at night pour into the clogged pipe enough liquid sole lys to fill the 'trap' or bent part of the pipe. Becare that no water runs into it until the next energing. During the night the iye will convert all the offal into soft soap, and the first current of water in the morning will wook it away and clear the pipe clean as new "-New York Journal.

Coru Fed Driters.

Most recold, when they near of "core fall oysters," longil at wind they take to be a little Full of that sprit of recess which nothing peaks have the uputer former every mutaling can check, Long's men poured over the works;
Armstrong's brigade field before them. The products, and in many places on the Chem-